ONLY TWO KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED

TOTAL LOSS OF PROPERTY \$16,000,000.

APIRITED ACTION OF THE DANISH CONSUL

PROBABLE SPANISH ATTACK ON CALLAO.

Prom Our Special Correspondent. PANAMA, May 1, 1866.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Parifie, Capt. Woolcot, arrived on the 29th inst. She brings dates from Valparaiso to the 9th, and from Callao to the

CEILI.

No very important news is embraced in the batch of intelligence brought by the Pacific. It had been definitely accortained that only two persons were killed and eight wounded in the secent hombardment at Valparaise. The ions to the Government by the affair will not exceed, in a pecuniary sense, \$1,000,000; while the loss of foreign proerty will not fall short of \$15,000,000, of which \$10,000,000

belenged to British subjects.

The most bitter feeling pervaded throughout the country against the British Charge d'Affaires. His landlord Santiago had warned him out of his house, and the minister was unable to rent a building into which his sees could be removed. No one seemed willing to afford thelier to one so regardless of the interests and rights of his fellow-men. Mr. Thompson's future prospects seemed dismal enough, and the general impression was that he would have to hold court out of doors during the remainder of his stay in the country. The American Minister, on the contrary, was everywhere treated with respect, and almost adulation.

the contrary, was everywhere heated with respect, and most adulation.

The new Spanish frigate Almansa had arrived at Valpaniso. It was reported that the entire Spanish fleet would sail northward immediately. It is generally supposed that Caflac has been designated as the next place of attack. The Peruvian sloops Union and America had sailed toward the Straits to meet the new frigates Huesear and Independencia, which sailed from Europe some time since.

The Consul-General of Denmark had addressed a commanization to Admiral Nufacz, threatening to hold him seaponshle for the damage indicted on the property of his countrymen by the bombardment. The note was returned, however, the Admiral refusing to notice it.

PERU. In Callao and Lima, Peru, the excitement following the report that the first-named city was to be attacked, was ndous. Everything of a moveable nature had been cont into the interior. The authorities had ordered all the thips in the bay to remove to a point beyond range of the uns of the tortifications, and the indications are that the coasiards will receive a warm reception should they enter the harbor of Callao. The Peruvian artillery is in charge of experienced gamers—defanct Confederates—who, it is thought, will have an excellent opportunity to exhibit their easil in a worthier cause.

THE ISTEMUS.

Gen. Mosquera has at last reached this country. His graval at Carthagens, in the war steamer Colombia, has Aspinwall. Preparations are being made to give him a grand reception. Panemeños are jubilant over the prosect of the removal of the national capital from Bogota to Panama. It has long been one of the pet ideas of Mosquera to establish the capital on the lishmus, and without
south he will soon proceed to take proper steps toward the
accomplishment of that object. Mosquera's proclamation
issued at Santa Martha does not embrace anything calcuissued to startle the political world. There has been no
news of importance received from Bogota. The Central
American steamer Salvador, due on the 30th ulit, has not
yet arrived, and consequently we are without later intelligence from that country.

Official Dispatch from the Commander of the

La Crónica, a Spanish paper published in this city, has in its last number, under the heading of "Bombardment of Valparaiso," a communication, a translation of which We have received from Her Majesty's Legation at Washing

ton a most important document, which we hasten to publish to our first column, in place of our leading article:

"Readquarters of Her Catholic Majesty's squadron in the Pacific, on board the Numncia, in the Bay of Valparaiso, the 2d day of April, 1866. To Her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington—
"Excellency:

"Excellency:
In order that your Excellency may form an exact idea of
the cocurrences of the last formight, I have the honor
placing before you a summary of the most recent
the varieting that want of time should prevent my send-

e occurrences of the last fortuignt, I have the honor of placing before you a summary of the most recent years, representing that want of time should prevent my sending copies of the dispatches I have addressed to Her Mojesty a terrorment.

"On the 17th of last month I was invited to dine by the American Commodore Rodgers en board of his flagshiphering dinner, the Commodore expressed ardent wishes for the termination of our difficulty with Chill, and suggested that were I clothed with full powers, the attainment of such an ellect might, in his opinion, he accomplished. Upon being informed that I had the necessary powers, he said that he would immedistely communicate with his Minister, and see if their united efforts could not secure peace.

"A few days after, I received the visit of the Commodore, and of Gen. Kilpatrick. Both seemed snimated by the hest wishes, and invited me to join them in a conference which though of a private and confidential character, might perhaps result in the termination of the war.

"Upon my acceptance of the proposal, the American Minister and to me, that although the conference was strictly estidential, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic had notice of the eigh that was now being taken, and he (the American Minister) as well as the Commodore, who had taken the initiative in the matter, were very much interested in arriving at the object they had in view.

"The Commodore made some remarks to show the inconvenience which be thought existed for Spain, in the prolongation of this war; and giving me to understand that an unforebean obtacle would be mex with, if the bombardment of Valparanso were attempted, he proposed a plan for an arrangement which be considered equally honorable for both heligeriest. In accordance with this plan, there should be a cessation of hostilities; my credentials presented, and a new investigation and continued of the different grievances against Chili. As an auroest of peace, there should first he a reciprocal salute of one-and-twenty guns, in the

should detain me from the discharge of my duty. The admi-ral grasped my hand, and left me with the same assurances of friendship and esteem as in the case of the American Com-

friendship and esteem as in the case of the American Commodora.

"On the same day, the 29th, I was once more visued by the American Commodore accompanied by the Secretary of Legation, with the apparent purpose of handing the reply to my comunication. On doing so, he said, that he had intended to oppose the bombardment of Valparaino by force, because he was at the time convinced that Spain could not lawfully do so, and that Chili was in the right; but that subsequently he had arrived at the conclusion that right, moderation, and dignity were on the side of Spain; wherefore, he not only should not oppose anything, but that his skips would move out of the way at 8 c'clock in the morning of the list.

"He insisted, nevertheless, in propering another plan, which was that I should write a manifest stating that, since nothing could prevent the bombardment, I would deast and spare Valparaiso. The Commodore thought that such an set of generosity would be appreciated by the Government of Chili, which would then declare its readiness to accede to my demands. My reply was that, although hy so doing I would incur the heaviest responsibility, still, for the sake of peace, I would accept the proposition, provided a member of the Chilian Government would guarantee to me personally, in the presence of the American Minister, that my proceeding would be appreciated and reciprocated. The proposal of the Commodore was nevertheless rudely rejected by Chili, and another one advanced in its stead, so riduculous that it has only served as a laughing-stock to the English and American commanders. The idea was that a sort of international due should be enacted; and this in terms indecorous and even insulting. It befing assumed that I dared not seek them at Chiloc, they proposed that we should meet with equal forces, the determination and equalization of which should be fait to Commodore and this in terms indecorous and even insulting, and in this light it has been viewed by every one, without perhaps encepting the very persons who origina

generosity has met no response from the Government of this county.

"Previously to these incidents, on the 27th, I had, in like manner, been called upon by the representatives of England and France. Instead of presenting themselves in the gines of friendly negotiators, and strictly neutral, these gentlemen showed themselves, on the contrary, altogether partial to Chill. They contended that the brief delay granted to the Government for the acceptance of terms would make any resolution appear as dictated under the pressure of ferce; that sufficient time had not been allowed for consultation with the allies; that, in fine, a longer delay should be conceded. They concluded by observing that they had strong reasons to fear for the lives of the Spaniards at present in Santiago, should the bombardment take place. To all these remarks I answered that it was six months since the war had commenced, and that the Government of Chill, who now complained of the short space allowed, had never, up to the present moment, made any proposal for an arrangement; that the terms offered by me were precisely those of their own Governments of England and France; and that, in the event of so savage a burchery taking place, it should be visited with new's of matual coldeess.
"On the 30th I received from the same gentlemen a plan for

giand and France; and class. In the same gentlemen a plan for coldness.

"On the 36th I received from the same gentlemen a plan for an arrangement, in which they proposed the cessation of hostilities; the withdrawal of my vessels, and the presentation of my credentials, all of which were, as your Excellency perceives, totally inadmissable.

"At 8 o'clock on the morning of the 31st, the foreign vessels of war had withdrawn from my front. At the said hour of eight the two guns were fired that were to serve as an announcement that one hour later I would open on the city. At a quarter past nine the frigate Blanca commenced firing at the Government warehouses and a small fort, and was immediately followed by the frigate Villa de Madrid. Meanwhile the schooner Vencedora directed her gaus against the Intendencie, and the frigate Recolonion against the railroad terminus; all of which buildings were Government property. At the end of two hours the warehouses were reduced to ashes, the fort was considerably damaged, as were also the Intendencia and railroad terminus; and a pertion of the city was set on fire by a grenade ricochetting from the Intendencia and exploding in a chemical laboratory. The firing was suspended at half-past eleven. It is as yet impossible to estimate the damages.

"The Chillan Government had deded on making no re-

"The Chillan Government had decided on making no re-latance, and consequently ordered that not a gun should be

sistance, and consequently ordered that not a gan should be fired.

"It was confidently expected that the forces of England and the United States would oppose the bombardment.

"The property stored in the Government warebousee, and entirely consumed by the firing, belonged to Freechmen and Germans.

"The Government had connect the removal of goods by the

Germane.

"The Government had opposed the removal of goods by the fereign merchants.

1 remain, etc.,

"CASTO MENUEZ NUSEZ.

FROM LONDON. The Ministerial Majority on the Reform Billerals-Mr. Bright's Speech and Appenl-Outside the House-Lowe on America-An Aged Chief Justice-Political Prospects for the Future-Diminution of the Thames Water-The Bill for the Repeal of the Act of Ecclesinstical Uniformity-Budden Death of Mrs. Carlyle, and What the World Owes Her-A

Honz on The Times-Items.

A majority of FIVE! That is what the Liberalism of the House which takes its name from the "Commons" of that we were not yet out of the shadow of Lord Palmerston's That cold palsy of faith and progress which, smiling like a St. Martin's Summer, is as unfruitful. "The evil that men do lives after them: the good is oft interred with their bones." If ghosts can laugh, as Charles Lamb questioned, it's enough to make the old Premier do so-wherever he is-and as cynically as in life. The Reform Bill is carried by a majority you can count on the fingers of one hand-and the fight only begin-

I leave to-day's papers to tell you the details of het mights struggle, preferring to speak of the week generally. Throughout it, it was pretty clear to everybody that the prospects of the Government were declining; its position becoming critical. The majority of 30 which was originally counted upon. the decisions of election committees, until it had got gradually section. Commonder Edgres to chard of the Spitch which we be and the section which we be that we were the section of the section which we had to be a section of the sectio admitted on all hands that if the Ministry obtained a majority at all it would be so small as to destroy all chance of passing the bill through committee. Two Liberals were onsted from Nottingham, two from Lancaster, one from Helston, and two

The life country the supreme power is in the hands of a class, mimerous but select, educated and deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. It is with the disconferred magnity in the security of growth and way in a minority, about 19 in the state of the conferred magnity in the State of New York, the motificate of the propie, no case of whom has had more than half a bready at the prospect of more than half a diment, will be chosen? On the propie of more than half a diment, will be chosen? On the propie of more than half a diment, will be chosen? On the propie of the propie of more than half a diment, will be chosen? On the propie of the propies o

waited still longer had they been treated with common fairness, but now they most take the "bows foou" in hand, like Molier's chairman.

The events of the week disposed of, a paragraph or so about minor matters, of which it has not been prolific. In a discussion in the House of Lords on Torsday, some curious facts about the dissinution of the supply of Thamse water transpired. Lord Redesdale showed that the quantity takes from the river by the various companies seriously affects its flow, and that it is highly desirable that new sources about the resorted to. Thus the West Middlesex Water Company, which furnished the text of the discussion is empowered to abstract from the Thames 20,000,000 gallons of water daily, and Lord Carnarron pointed out that the total amount taken last year, for the uses of London, was no less than 100,000,000 gallons per day, whereas 15 years ago it averaged only 44,000,000. Bealds this it was shown that old Thames is becoming incapable of liquidating these tremendous drangits upon its balk and substance. In 1852 his minimum quantity was 40,000,000 in the course of the day, in 1856 it decreased by nearly one fourth, or to 300,000. Cog gallons. Hence it follows that if we general she seems in creasing rate, we shall drink, was said us up the river loadly in fact, new conreces of supply must be made available for this moneter metropolis.

On Wednesday the Commons were occupied in considering Mr. Boaverie's full for the repeal of the clause in the Act of Uniformity imposing a declaration mon fellows of Colleges that they will conform to the Charch of England. The measure is not conceived in any special spirit of healthy to the "established" church, beyond basing itself on the principle of religious freedom, but of course it provoked histor opposition—in one instance from the amishie Beresford Hope, nitrae ex sympathier with Secession—hereticless, it was carried by a majority of 22, and sent to domnitice. It is the fellow of the bill recently brought forward by Mr. Coleridge to abolish all

of reignous irrection, but, a board of the hill recently with Secession—herevireleer, it was carried by a majority of 22, and sent to dommittee. It is the fellow of the hill recently brought forward by Mr. Calerdre to abolish all religious tests at Oxford a regard segrees and non-theological professorabilys, and to make the carried to the hill recently brought forward by Mr. Calerdre to abolish all religious tests at Oxford a regard segrees and non-theological professorabilys, and to envecation, which emancipated a seat in congregation and convocation, which passed also. It seems as if Mr. Bright's albeston to "that portion of the public extent which is the received with the feet of England," which stirred Lowe's bit the other night, was not without foundation. By the way, everybody talks very highly of Mr. Colerdre's speech on the tests question, it is and that he gave up \$450 to feet he had received with briefs, in order to be present; but even as a pecuniary investment he did weigh, as after such a success he may reckno no early promotion whenever any of the chief legal ministerial posts become vaount. Mr. Colerdige is one of the new members, hence our gossip about him.

The mid-weakly mail with have brought you the news of the sudden death of the wife of Thomas Carlyle, in her carriage in Hyde Park, this day set night, from disease of the beart, and celerated by excitement and alarm for her intile dog, such that world a gratitude of which it will hardiy be remindful. One involuntarily recails Dr. Holmes's remarks on character and genins in apeaking of it, and expectably his simile of the grat three-decker towed along developed his simile of the grat was introduced to the success of which it will hardiy be remindful. One involuntarily recails Dr. Holmes's remarks on character and three-decker towed along of which it will hardiy be remindful. One involuntarily recails Dr. Holmes's remarks on character and the world reads. The remarks on character and the standard of the success of the grat. It not kind the su

THE ADAMS' EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Baingsponr, Conn., May 9, 1866.

Allen, Wells, McClane and Grady, the brakemen concerned in the great robbery of the Adams Express Company, have been brought here upon the requisition of the Governor of this State, made for them last Winter, and lodged in prison, to await trial at the next term of the Court. Allen is the brother of Theodore Allen, the alleged bounty-dumer. bounty-jumper.

All the Parties Engaged in the Affair Arrested -Most of the Stolen Funds Recovered, etc.

The rest of the thieves supposed to have been engaged in the robbery of the iron ear of Adams' Express Co., last January, on the train from New-York to Boston, have been arrested. It seems now that the entire scheme orbinated in the brain of a brakesman on the New-Haven Railroad, named John Grady, and that Martin Allen, whom we shall more particularly refer to, was the director of the affair. Grady was subsequently arreated on the charge of robbing a passenger, and this fact gave rise to the belief that he was one of the narries in the Express 196523. Hew for this suspicion

Petective Pinkerton, assisted by Deputy-Sheriff York of Brooklyn, and Deputy-Sheriffs McGonigle and Moore of New-York.

In regard to the arrest of the prisoners, Martin Allen was arrested at No. 132 Cariton-ave. Brooklyn, on last Saturday morning. Sheriffs McGonigle and Moore "piped" Allen's bouse during Friday night and Saturday morning, and at 5 o'clock. Jost as the occupants were astir, the officers entered he house in search of their prisoner. It seems that Allen got intimation-probably from the servant girl—of the morements of the officers, and when they entered the house he went into the officers, and when they entered the house he went into the officers, and when they entered the house he went into the officers, and when they entered the house he went into the officers, and when they entered the house he went into the officers, and when they entered the house he went into the foliation of the front basement door, where he met another officer, who demanded his surrender. The prisoner ran back into the house and endeavored to find refuge in the basement. The officers who had entared through the parlor window at this time came down stairs and secured him. The prisoner, finding himself cornered, made the best of the situation and walked along quietly with his captors and custodians.

McGione alas McGlory, is a well known New-York thief, and had his haunts in some of the low places in Howard-st., near Crosby. He is well known to the New-York detectives, and no doubt has been constantly operating in his professional line, up to this time elading the vicilance of the officers. He was arrested last Friday night in Howard-st., in this city.

James Wells was arrested at nine o'clock the same night, on Broadway, hear the St. Nicholas Hotel. He was pleasantly chatting with two friends at the time. When the officers hold him their mission be did not express the least surprise, but took it as a matter-of fact piece of business. The prisoners were taken to Bridgeport, Coon., last Saturday and Sunday, and then the first

It Is Never Too Late to Mend.

It would be absurd to say that Mr. Reade's " Never Too Late to Mend" is a great drama; but it is a good work of art, within its province, and for that reason we admire and art, within its province, and for that reason we admire and commend it. Its province is the real. Imagination had little to do with its construction, and to that faculty it makes but a faint appeal. Herein its indicated its inferiority to the best order of dramatic works, such as we naturally look for upon the stage of the best theater in the United States. It plucks the sweet and bitter fruits of the hard, material world, and gives us these with a precept. The continuous production of dramas of this character, at Wallack's Theater, would not, we fancy, be agreeable to the best educated taste of the theatrical community. One does not look for the unatter-of-fact in that fancy, be agreeable to the oest caucater laster of fact in that community. One does not look for the matter-of-fact in that quarter. The "ampler realms and spaces" of poesy and art are more congenial as well to Mr. Wallack's audiences as to Mr. Wallack's players. But the occasional representation of a drama which aims at, or reflects upon, an important social reform, may be accepted with pleasure, and may chance to profit everybedy. The present seems to us a case in point; and we are, therefore, glad that Mr. Wallack has produced "It is Never Too Late to Mend." Our burried notice in Treader's name, second to

to Mend." Our burried notice in Tuesday's paper served to adicate the general character of the play and the excellence of its representation. Glancing at it a second time, and solely thinking of its artistic value, we have to note that, aside from its picture of English prison-discipline, and salde from the beautiful scenery with which Mr. Wallack has produced it, the drama is commonplace. Graphic, eloquent, trathful and touch-ing commonplace, if you will, but commonplace, after all is said. In the first act we see an English farmer in trouble. His farm does not yield well. He needs money. He is perseented by a secret enemy. He is frowned upon by the father of a girl whom he loves and desires to marry. Her father tells him that he must earn a thousand pounds in order to win his bride, and thereupon he determines to go to Australia and get the money. We witness his farewell to his home, and his departure. We see a couple of thieves arrested, in the same set. The scene of this set, let us here say, is one of perfect truthfulness to life. It represents an English landscape and farm-yard. The pigeons sit upon the roof, the honest watch-dog lies by his kennel, the horse cats hay at his crib. In the distance one sees the village church, with its graves around it. Every where the scene is tright with foliage, and brimful of nature. One can almost eatch the fragrance of the hay and the roses, as One can almost eatch the fragrance of the hay and the roses, as he looks upon this delicious picture. But a stern and grim picture succeeds it. In the second act we see the interior of an English prison. The thieves previously arrested are there. One, a boy, had stolen a handful of potatoes. The other, a man, had been a genteel swindler. Both are wretches now for they are under English prison-discipline. We witness some of the tortures to which they are subjected, and our fancy is filled with the idea of horrors not revealed. One of the prisoners, the boy, dies under ," the system." The other is transported to Australia A clergyman figures in this act, and pro-cures the discharge of the cruel goaler of the prison—a revolting personification of brutality, played with pre-Raphnelite exactness by that admirable artist, Mr. George Holland. Mr. Ringgold is the elergyman, and is a very good one. His discharge of the goaler not only gratifies our resentment against that Mr. Reade's povel was not without its effect in reforming abuses in English prisons, and ameliorating the condition of abuses in English prisons, and ameliorating the condition of the prisoners. From the prison scenes-terrible in their sig--terrible in their pathos, and such as ought not to be put lightly before the public gaze-we pass to Aus-tralia. Two acts are devoted here to the meeting between the exiled hero of the play-George Fielding, a part that is per-sonated with power and pathos by Mr. Prederick Robinson-and the transported, but pentient and reformed thief, played with humor, and deep feeling, and graphic effect, by Mr. Charles Fisher-and to their search for gold. The scenery Charles Fisher-and to their search for gold. The scenery with which this search is illustrated is really magnificent. It represents a wild, rocky tract of country, through which a cataract comes bounding from steep to steep beneath the glerious clines and the dawn of day faintly breaks bey tops. The lights shoot upward; the colors change; a rosy glow suffuses the rocks, and then in a moment the sun bursts out in heaven, and all is day. And, of course, the seekers find their gold, and go away happy. The bounding savage is introduced into these two acts, and—though personated in aboriginal style by Mr. Young—impresses the mind of the beholder with the idea of something superfluous. There is, or, on the first night, there was, decidedly too much of him. To say that he represents a streak of silliness in the play would not be, perhape, to put it too strengly. But he must be very useful to the carpenters, and so we hear with him. Finally, the gold having been secured, the happy farmer makes his way back to

dark, he is a complete failure and fizzle, and gets nothing but kicks and contempt. We need not pause to describe his trite That is the play, and though its lesson be fraught with the elequence, truth, and tenderness of faithful love and of child-like trust in the goodness of the Divine Mind, it does not-apart from such attributes as we have already specified-rise above mediocrity in art. The point, however, need not be dweit upon, and, indeed, is only valuable to those who wish to fix in mind-a definite idea of the value of a drama which is certainly destined to have a long run. As to the manner in which Mr. Waliack has produced it, the utmost enthusiasm of praise is justifiable. The acting too, should win cordial praises. All the parts are exacting, without pos-sessing strong characteristics. They demand fidelity to na-ture—and they receive it. Nothing in its way could be better than Mr. Holston's Peter Crawley, Attorney-a cringing, quaint scamp-or than Mr. Gilbert's old Jew. Issae Levi. Mr. Mark Smith assumes the villain of the drama, and—though the rascali-ty is claborate, and the stake is of alight value in comparison with the dangers of the game that is played for it—he is natural and consistent, from first to last. Miss Mary Barrett played exceedingly well—better than we have ever seen her play before in the part of the poor boy who is tortured to death in the prison. Miss Henriques was a very natural and pleasant representative of Susan; and Mr. Williamson, as Will Fielding, evirced thoughtful study, and quick aptitude for appreciation of character. The reader is counseled to see, to think upon, and to profit by—as he may do, every night at Wallack's, for some time to come—this significant drams, in which misfortune is comforted with hope, and in which degradation is reminded

his English home, and weds his waiting Susan. Of course the secret foe has been at work meantime, trying to win Susan for himself; but, like all cowardly, sneaking rascals who at-tack honest men behind their backs, and try to stab in the

—(to borrow the words of Crabbe)—

That though seduced and led astray.

Thou 'st journeyed far and wandered leng.
Thy God has seen thes all the way.

And all the steps that led thee wrong.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS OFFICE-MAY 9,-

THE SAN PRANCISCO BOND ROBBERY—DISCHARGE OF THE ACCUSED.

THE ACCUSED.

John Lambert, who was arrested charged with being connected with the San Francisco bond robbery, was discharged vesterday by Commissioner Osborn, the Commissioner holding that there was not sufficient evidence or probable cause to hold the accused for trial.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS-MAY 2.-Before Justice BARNARD. DECISIONS.

Breath agt. Young. Judgment of foreclosure and Sale ordered.

Nickels agt. Cromweil. Allowance of \$250 ordered.

Wolff agt. Lupton. Motion denied.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM-MAY 10.-Before Justice Jones.

value of the lesse and fixtures, and inform the Clerk of the the Clerk to that effect.

Bernard Hess agt. Saunel Joseph.—Motion granted on terms.

terms.
William M. Blaume agt. John Bowman.—Metion granted on terms, with \$10 costs.

James H. Embrey agt. William A. Glass. - Motion granted and proceedings stayed until security for costs be filed.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-CHAMBERS-MAY 9.-

DECISION. Betz agt. Betz.-Judgment of divorce for plaintiff.

COURT CALENDAR—This DAY.

COURT CALENDAR—This DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—PART I.—Oyer and
Terminer.—No Calendar for the Circuit.—Part II.—Nos. 2461.
624, 264, 818, 1160, 1357, 333, 344, 386, 1024, 1012, 1076, 1080, 1160, 1112, 1310, 802, 632, 888, 1178. PART III.—Nos. 1439, 1463, 675, 1417, 1831, 1455, 637, 821, 104, 2811, 403, 79, 229, 1233, 809, 217, 427, 1053, 445, 645, 821, 104, 2811, 403, 79, 229, 1233, 2151, 2157, 2163, 2174, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2179, 2174, 2174, 2174, 2175, 2177, 2179, PART II.—Adjourned to Wednesday next.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—Thursday, May 10.—Nos. 56, 57, 62, 64, 67, 68, 69, 71 to 79 inclusive, 31, 47, 23, 60.

CITY NEWS.

SPEAKING AT THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB ROOMS .-Ex-Governor Parsons, of Alabama, United States Senator cleet from that State, will speak, by invitation, at the Union League Ciab Rooms, this (Tiursday) evening.

LECTURE BY JOHN B. GOUGH. -- A lecture on Temperance will be delivered by John B. Gough at the Atlenst.

M. E. Church this evening.

IRELAND AND THE IRISH .- The Rev. H. M. Gallaher will speak on this subject this evening at the Electring-dale Baptist Church, Forty-second-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sunday school. A BURGLAR AND RECEIVER ARRESTED .- Officer

Horbitt of the Fourth Precinct yesterday arrested William O'Brien, aged 31 years, on the charge of having, on the night of the last inst, forced an entrance into the premises No. 13 Chatham-st, and stole therefrom allverware to the amount of 8116 and cigars valued at \$56. These goods, it is alleged, were sold by the prisoner to John H. Stewart of No. 2 Oliverst, the latter knowing them to have been stelen. A portion of the property was recovered. Justice Dowling committed the prisoners for trial in default of \$2,000 ball each. THEFT OF A WATCH .- Officer Lyon of the Tenth

Precinct yesterday arrested James Weinmacher, on the complaint of Mr. William Pregizer of No. 322 Broome-st., who charges him with stealing from the residence of the complainant a gold watch and chain, valued at \$40, on the 28th of March last. The prisoner confessed his guilt, and stated that he had sold the watch at the pawnbroking establishment of Isaas Bennett, No. 334 Cannist, for \$10. Bennett was then arrested. Justice Mansfield committed the prisoner. The watch was not recovered.

A STORE ENTERED AND ROBBED BY BURGLARS .- On Tuesday night the tailoring establishment of F. Leonard, at the north-east corner of Grand and Allen-ste,, was entered by the north-east corner of Grand and Allen-sts, was entered by burglars. The thieves effected an entrance by wrenching the lock from the trap-door leading to the cellar, on Allen-st, and then by boring holes in the floor, broke out a piece of the piank, leaving a hole sufficiently large to admit of the passage of a man. On reaching the floor on which the goods were located, the thieves carefully overhanded the stock, and selected from it about \$45,500 worth of docakins, heavers and cassimeres. This they tied up with strips of cloth which they had torn up After taking all they could conveniently carry, the thieves left, and have not yet been arrested.

FIRE IN GRAND-ST. - Early on Wednesday morning a fire was discovered on the third floor of the premises at the a fire was discovered on the third floor of the premises at the corner of Barter and Grand-sts., in the apartments occupied by Proclick & Co., manufacturers of photographic shades. It was soon extinguished. The loss of F. & Co. will amount to about \$2.000; insured. The second floor is occupied by James Green, manufacturer of philosophic instruments. Loss on stock by water, \$200; insured. The first floor is occupied by P. Caffarato, as a grocery; loss on stock by water, \$200; insured. The buildings was damaged to the amount of \$500. SCRANTON COAL AT AUCTION.-The Delaware,

Lackawasan and Western Railroad Co. held their 37th and Lackawanna and Western Railroad Co. held their 37th auction sale of Scranton coal resterday, at their new salesroom, corner of William-st. and Exchange-place. Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co. officiating as anctioneers. The quantity sold comprised about 18,500 tuns (2.240 m.) where the desired the month of May at the Company's wharf at Elizabethport from whence the freight charges to this city amount to about 70c. per tus. The prices obtained yesterday show a marked decline for some sizes from the prices of two weeks ago, while other sizes remain about the same.

The following is a summary of the prices received yesterday, compared with those of the last sales:

Thus.

May 2.

April 25.

Thus.

May 2.

April 26.

2,500 Steamer Coal. 6 00 26 25 6 40 26 70 3,000 Grate Coal. 6 80 26 50 6 73 27 90 3,000 Grate Coal. 6 26 6 50 6 6 6 20 9 7 75 3,000 Stove Coal. 6 30 26 — 7 00 2 7 25 2,000 Chestaut Coal. 5 35 2 5 50 5 50 2 5 60

AN UNPORTUNATE POST-OFFICE CLERK .- Commis-

sioner Betts yesterday examined into the case of a Post office elerk who was charged with abstracting a gold masonic ring from a package which war entrusted to him to stamp. The evidence adduced before the Commissioner clearly sustained the charge, and the accused was committed for trial.

SENTIMENTAL .- Poetry is all very well for the sentimental, but those who are practical and common sensed use Rounns's FRANKANT ODONTOLINE for their Teeth and Breath, and the verdict s a good thing. Guaranteed to contain no acid or any substance lestructive to the enamel of the teeth. Sold by druggists, perfumers,

A PERFECT JEWELL .- "My family has been using ne given entire satisfaction, and my wife .considers is wat."-[Letter of P. Jarrets, Lock Haven, Pa. CHARLES CARVILLE, esq., St. Marks-place, reports his house saved from burglars last night by the Burglar Alann Transcrape. It never did and never will fail. E. Houres, No. 254 Breedway.

TURKISH BATHS, No. 13 Laight-st., are again open to the public, enlarged and improved. Hears-Gents, 6 to 8 a.m. 1 to 9 p. m. Ladies, 10 to 12 a.m. Sundays-Gents, 6 to 12 a.m.

DR. DILLENBACK HAS OPENED AN OFFICE at No. 113 Ninth st., a few doors west of Broadway, New York, where he will be in attendance THERSDAY and FRIDAY of each week.

Passengers Arrived.

PROSERIGER AFRIVED.

FROM GREVTOWN—in Steamship Sastiage de Cobs—Rev. Chae. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Greunan, Wos. Hamsen, Capt. Lemberd. Capt. Frebie, Capt. Gibnore. Mr. Greich, Mr. and Mrs. Sinnard, Mrs. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. July Mr. and Mrs. July Mr. and Mrs. July Mr. and Mrs. July Mr. and Mrs. Linke, White, Mr. and Mrs. July Mr. and Mrs. L. Life, W. Dunn, Thos. Adams. Mr. Mr. and Mrs. L. Life, W. Dunn, Thos. Adams. Mr. Mr. and Mrs. L. Life, W. Dunn, Thos. Adams. Mr. Mr. and Mrs. L. Life, W. Dunn, Thos. Adams. Mrs. July Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson and tehlidren, J. M. M. Linkey, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Wilson and tehlidren, J. M. Walterla and family, J. M. Ropes, A. Hutchinson, Mrs. Squires, Mrs. Waruer, Mrs. Coffin and children, J. Sharf, f. From Capt. Rock, G. H. Vickvoy, J. L. Merceltt, J. W. H. Lyies, C. M. Wheeler, Thomas Wolabran, J. B. Lattimer, Wun, P. Maxon, S. Smith, J. Wackerman, and family, V. D. Doub, H. Mores, James Harris, Mr. and Mrs. Flanders, E. R. West, Geo. Henry, Jr., W. H. Ryan, Mr. Ackley, John Jrenick, G. E. Snider, W. Allen, E. P. Jones, Mrs. Cohb, Mr. and Mrs. R. Cory, H. Fornas, Hon. France, Geo. L. Sharnette, J. C. Rhoodes, J. W. Wilson, A. Hartis, C. E. Snider, W. Allen, E. P. Jones, Mrs. Cohb, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Neelan, Mrs. Cudiling and family, Mrs. Ceteus, Miss Swiggett, Mrs. Carly, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. S. C. Moody, J. E. China and family, A. F. Smith, J. H. Gore, J. S. Griffith, James Blakely and family, A. F. Smith, J. H. Gore, J. S. Griffith, James Blakely and family, A. F. Smith, J. H. Gore, J. S. Griffith, James Blakely and family, Mr. Watts, W. Berrieley, J. Watt, S. C. Duocan, J. H. Mundell, Leo Cheniun, J. F. Pynell, F. Schaffer, B. J. Lanktle, Mr. and Mrs. P. Delhousle, Mrs. Colonner, Mr. Johnson, H. L. R. Wood, J. H. Mullin, Mrs. Dore, Mrs. Carlegen, Mrs. Paulson, Mrs. Carlegen, Mrs. Paulsone, Mrs. Colonner, Mr. Johnson, H. L. R. Wood, J. H. Mullin, Mrs. Dore, Mrs. Carlegen, Mr

Latest Ship News.

Steamship Gambia (Br.), Graham, Liverpool, 19 days, with mose, and 373 pass to Tapenott From & Co.

Steamship Santham for Colon Smith, Oreytown, Nic., May 2, with 684 pass to American Steamship Co.

Steamship Singuis, Couch, Norfolk, with miles and pass to C.

Heineken & Patuarre.

Brig Alexander Milliem (of St. Andrews, N. B., Hill, Segua la Grande, H. days, with sugar and molescere to Fowler & Jore.

Schr. Wentworth, McBrone, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to D. R.

Be Wolf & Co.

Schr. Aymeer, Clillat, Windsor, N. S., with potatoes to Duryce & Hyde. Hyde.
Schr. Benjamin, Clark, Calais, with inthe to John Boynton's Son & Schr. Benjamin, Clark, Calais, with laths to John Boynton's Sen & Schr. Wautangs, Howard, Washington, N. C., with naval stores to C. H. Dibble, Schr. A. F. Kindbergh, Thomes, Havans, 9 days, with sugar and nolarese to B. f. Warburgh.
Schr. A. F. Kindbergh, Thomes, Havans, 9 days, with sugar and nolarese to B. f. Warburgh.
Schr. Elicabeth Edwards, Smith, St. Augustine, 9 days, with cedar, &c., to Goldthwaite & Overton.
Schr. Grauella, Johnson, Virginia.
Schr. J. A. Lovett, Baker, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Lovett, Baker, Virginia.
Schr. J. B. Feitl, Virginia.
Schr. A. Field, Feitl, Virginia.
Schr. A. R. Hodes, Willets, Virginia.
Schr. D. S. Miller, Clayton, Virginia.
Schr. M. A. Rhodes, Willets, Virginia.
Schr. A. C. Lycus, Lyons, Baltimore,
Schr. A. C. Lycus, Lyons, Baltimore,
Schr. A. C. Lycus, Lyons, Baltimore,
Schr. Parific, Wright, Rondout for Beston,
Schr. Aristo, Ureas, Provincetown.

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Hon. N. B., BRYANT, Boston, Mass.
GEO. L. TRASK, esq., firm of Bigelow & Trask, New-York.
THOS. COREY, esq., firm of Corey, Wilson & Co., Beston, Mass.
ELIJAH F. DEWING, esq., New-Oriesna, La.
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paying labor, and other necessary expenses incidental to the development of the soil.

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THE NEW-YORK

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE for MAY 9

THE N. Y. WEEKLY TRIBUNE for this week contains the fall THE R. I. VERREIT INDUSTRIANT OF THE RESPONSE TO GIVE, DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPOSED New Loan; The Right of Secsession; The Bismannian the Right of Secsession; Restaucky Democracy: The Right and Wrong of it lies movule and Appointments—President and Senate; Reform in Instance; Secsession in Revolution; The Irish Movement; Cotton in 1964—1, Germany; Temmesses, Editorial Paragraphs.

NEWS SEMMANN-Milliary: Naval News from Washington, New-York; New-England; Middle States; The Southern States (The Western States; The Pacific Coast; Political The Freeduse; The Crops; The Feulans; The Cholera; Anniversaries; Perrice Riot in Memphis, Teom.; Testimony on Reconstructions; Domestic Miscellany.

Fourage News—Eugrope: Mexico; South America; British America;

Choia.
THE PRILADELPHIA MURDER—A Full Confession of Anton Probet,
the Admits Having Killed the Entire Desting Family,
CONGRESSIONAL REPRESENTATION UNDER THE PROPOSED ASSESSION

He Admits Having Killed the Entire Cesting Family.

CONORMENONAL REPRESENTATION UNDER THE FOODSED AMENDMENT.

FREE PASSES PROHIBITED.—The Attorney-General's Opinion of the Law; All Former Railroad Passes Called in and Annualed.

NITHO GUNCHERS.—Can it be Used. Stored, and Transported with Salety! Mr. Nobels Theories and Experiments.

LETTER PROM GOV. PERRA OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

FROM THE MISSOURI TO THE PARITY-THITTY-SIATH Letter;—From Our Special Correspondent—Lending at Panama; Street Scene: The Natives; Their Color, Dress and Lack of Dress; Ancient Catteries! Two Features of Modern Civilization; An African Philosophy, Sanama Railroad; Cost and Falalty of Building It; Densest and Richard Vegetation in the World: Aspinwell; Transferring the Treewis; Vegree on the Atlantic; Humors of Sea-Sickness; Two Deys in Gale. Reaching New York.

The Tental Dart.—Monthly Statement of Secretary McCullock; An Estimate From Controller Clark.

RANCOT'S SPREER IS ENGLADD.—Earl Russell Denies Mr. Hancot's Statements; Mr. Baucroti's Reply.

CONGRESS—Abstract of the Proceedings.

The New Lyvingal Rivenus Sill—Speech of the Hon. Justia S. Morrill of Vermont in the House of Representatives, May 7, 1829.

UNITERAL—Death of Count Gurowski.

Number Brandman Extension.

The Connections—Haven Travels—The Pilgrim's Wallet, The Callure of the Grape I The Field and Garden Vegetables of America.

The Extransion Transons—Salutations from the American Free and Entireprenent of The New York Tribone and the Compection of the Treesty Fight Volume.

A Voice From Western Wool Growers—From Our Special

the Enlargement of The New York Tribune and the Competition of the Treenty Fifth Volume.

A Volume FROM WESTERN WOOL GROWERS—From Our System December Correspondent Dongola Correspondent.

INTERRESTING TO FARMERS—American Institute Farmers (b). INTERMETING TO FARMERS-American Institute Farmers 1...b.
April 24: Will Rabbits Eat Flesh 1 Alpine Spinach; Syong from
Institute Farmers 1...b.
Farmers 2 Sciesare Shalpenet-Anablet Form; Concrete Houses
Timodhy—The Proper Time to Cut Hay; Club Poot Cablage—Hean
Cdy; Cranberry Growers' Association; The Wine Plant Once More
A Role that Falls; Butter—How to Fack to Keep Sweet; A West
ern Wemma's Opinion on Flowers and Other Matters; Preserving
Fruits; Changes in Vaice of Wool; Manures—Salt and Poodrette
Bees and Bee Hives; Information for Emigranis; Effect of Food or
Health; Water-Witchersft—For this Time Only'; Sorge Hybridia
ing; Monroe's Rotary Harrow—Cranberry Culture in New-Jerrey
Wheat Prospects in New York.
Formy—The Porirst.

ing Monroe's Rotary Harrow — Cramberry Culture in New-Jerrey;
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